

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF PRISONS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	\$48.642	\$49.110	\$51.001
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$48.642	\$49.110	\$51.001
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Inmate Programs	\$48.642	\$49.110	\$51.001
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$48.642	\$49.110	\$51.001
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	438	443	422
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (Billions)	\$4.777	\$4.930	\$5.104
Drug Resources Percentage	1.02%	1.00%	1.00%

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- In response to the rapid growth in the federal inmate population having drug abuse histories, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has and continues to develop a strong and comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy consisting of: screening; referral; assessment; drug abuse education; non-residential drug abuse treatment services; residential drug abuse treatment programming; and community transitional drug abuse treatment. It is estimated, by FY 2007, that more than 40 percent of the sentenced inmate population will have a diagnosable substance use disorder, requiring some type of drug abuse treatment.
- **Drug Program Screening and Assessment:** Upon entry into a BOP facility, an inmate's records are assessed to determine whether:
 - there is evidence that alcohol and/or other drug use contributed to the commission of the instant offense;
 - the inmate received a judicial recommendation for a drug treatment program; or the inmate violated his or her community supervision as a result of alcohol or drug use.

If an inmate's record reveals any of these elements, he or she must participate in a Drug Abuse Education Course, available at every BOP institution. Also, as part of the initial psychological screening, inmates identified with a drug use history are referred to the

institution drug program coordinator for further assessment in an effort to determine their need for BOP drug abuse treatment options.

- **Drug Abuse Education:** Participants in Drug Abuse Education are taught to weigh the consequences of their drug use on their bodies, their relationships, their families and their communities versus - the benefits of becoming free of drugs and crime. Inmates participating in drug abuse education are referred for either non-residential or residential drug abuse treatment, as appropriate.
- **Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP):** The RDAP is the BOP's most intensive drug treatment program. The RDAP is a unit-based program with extensive assessment, treatment and follow-up programming. The RDAP is typically 500 hours over a nine month period.
- **Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment:** Unlike residential programs, inmates are not housed together in a separate unit; they are housed in and with the general inmate population. Non-residential treatment was designed to provide maximum flexibility to meet the needs of the offenders, particularly those individuals who have relatively minor or low-level substance abuse impairment. These offenders do not require the intensive level of treatment needed by individuals with moderate-to-severe addictive behavioral problems.

In addition, non-residential treatment provides those offenders who have a moderate-to-severe drug abuse problem with supportive program opportunities during the time they are waiting to enter the residential drug abuse program or for those who have limited time remaining on their sentence and are preparing for re-entry.

Finally, the non-residential drug abuse milieu is to provide those offenders who have completed the RDAP, transitional treatment prior to their transfer to a Community Corrections Center (CCC) or release from custody.

- **Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment:** Community transitional drug abuse treatment is available to inmates in the CCC who have completed the residential drug abuse treatment program or have been identified by community corrections staff as requiring treatment. As part of the inmate's community program plan, and to assist in their adjustment back into the community, the BOP assures that inmates continue treatment with a contracted community-based treatment provider while in transition.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The FY 2006 drug-related enacted budget includes \$49.1 million in treatment resources to support the projected population.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 drug-related request includes \$51.0 million in treatment resources to support the projected population.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- The 2003 PART assessment of BOP's Salaries and Expenses budget, which includes the drug treatment portion of the Inmate Programs Decision Unit, concluded that BOP's overall program is strong but needs improvement in long-term goal setting and outcome orientation. The PART scores in the accompanying chart are associated with the aggregate assessment of BOP Salaries and Expenses programs. BOP was assigned an overall rating of "Moderately Effective".

Bureau of Prisons				
PART Review				
Last Year Reviewed		2003	Rating Received	Moderately Effective
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:		
Purpose.....	80	The program is strong overall but needs to improve long-term goal setting and outcome orientation.		
Planning.....	85			
Management.....	86			
Results.....	75			
Selected Measures of Performance				
Selected Output Measures			FY 2005 Target *	FY 2005 Achieved
■	Number of inmates participating in drug abuse education programs		All Eligible	22,776
■	Number of inmates participating in residential drug abuse treatment		All Eligible	18,027
■	Number of inmates participating in copmmunity transition drugb abuse treatment		All Eligible	14,224
■	Number of inmates participating in non-residential drug abuse treatment		All Eligible	16,603

* Target is 100% of eligible inmates. Number of eligible inmates not provided.

Note: BOP has established a new recidivism measure for its Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program

Discussion

- BOP's comprehensive drug treatment strategy includes the following components: Screening, Referral, and Assessment; Drug Abuse Education; RDAP; Non-residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program; and Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment. It is a comprehensive treatment strategy that treats differing levels of substance use problems.
- The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 requires the BOP to provide appropriate substance abuse treatment to 100 percent of "eligible" inmates by the end of 1997 and each year thereafter. The BOP has been providing drug abuse treatment to 100 percent of all eligible offenders since 1997.

- The Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment component is a critical component of the BOP's overall drug treatment program. Transition from the institution to the community is a high risk period for any inmate, but for those with drug addiction it is even riskier. Community Corrections Center living, combined with drug treatment and the added oversight of additional staff to monitor treatment compliance has been found (in the in-prison drug treatment literature) to lead to more effective treatment results.
- The TRIAD Outcome study (2000) that compared residential drug abuse treatment program (RDAP) participants, with like inmates who did not participate in RDAP found the RDAP reduces recidivism and relapse, and increased job retention for women. This was a 10-year study that followed RDAP participants three year post-supervised release.
- The BOP has established a recidivism measure for its RDAP. Baseline data for this measure will be established in FY 2006. A study, to establish a baseline is being conducted on all RDAP participants released from BOP custody in calendar year 2003 and an equal number of comparison subjects. Once the baseline information is available, RDAP will begin targeting and collecting data to report in future years against a long-term and annual measure.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$149.482	\$151.634	\$175.741
International	254.140	289.702	325.211
Investigations	1,289.124	1,334.826	1,361.838
Prevention	8.891	9.297	-
State and Local Assistance	91.409	91.132	85.779
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,793.046	\$1,876.591	\$1,948.569
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Diversion Control Fee Account	\$154.216	\$201.673	\$212.078
Salaries & Expenses			
Domestic Enforcement	1,273.979	1,282.445	1,340.266
International Enforcement	271.853	311.933	351.811
State and Local Assistance	92.998	80.540	44.414
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,793.046	\$1,876.591	\$1,948.569

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9,189	9,264	9,173
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$ 1,793.046	\$ 1,876.591	\$ 1,948.569
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The FY2005 final Budget Authority includes \$7.6 million in Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005. Funding was provided to support FAST program in Afghanistan.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) mission is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States. DEA also supports non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.
- To accomplish its mission, DEA prepared a five-year Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2003-2008 consistent with the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) Strategic Plan and the President's *Drug Control Strategy*, which arrays DEA's resources into four strategic focus areas to

achieve the maximum impact against the full spectrum of drug trafficking activities. The plan's four strategic focus areas are as follows:

- **International Enforcement:** This strategic focus area encompasses interaction with foreign counterparts and host nations to attack the vulnerabilities in the leadership, production, transportation, communications, finance, and distribution sectors of major international drug trafficking organizations.
 - **Domestic Enforcement:** Through effective enforcement efforts and associated support functions, DEA disrupts or dismantles the leadership, command and control, and infrastructure of Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) threatening the U.S. This strategic focus area contains most of DEA's resources, including domestic enforcement groups, state and local task forces, other funded federal and local task forces, and intelligence.
 - **State and Local Assistance:** Through this strategic focus area, DEA supports activities to advise, assist, and train state and local law enforcement and local community groups to ensure a consistent national approach to drug law enforcement. DEA's training enhances state and local enforcement capabilities while providing access to the latest intelligence and investigative methods.
 - **Diversions Control:** This strategic focus area enables DEA to carry out the mandates of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, also known as the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act (CDTA). The goal of DEA's Diversion Control program is to prevent, detect, and eliminate the diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and chemicals into the illicit market while ensuring adequate supplies are available to meet legitimate medical, scientific, industrial, and export needs.
- DEA focuses its resources on attacking PTOs—drug supply and money laundering organizations operating at the international, national, regional, and local levels having a significant impact upon drug availability in America. DEA is guided by key drug enforcement programs, such as the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) to accomplish its mission.
 - In FY 2002, the OCDETF member agencies developed the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) list, which represents the “Most Wanted” drug supply and money laundering organizations believed to be primarily responsible for the nation's illicit drug supply. DEA is a leading participant in OCDETF's efforts to disrupt or dismantle CPOT targets through multi-agency investigations.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- In FY 2006 (S&E and DCFA), funding will total \$1,876.6 million and 9,264 FTE in support of drug control activities. This represents an increase of \$83.5 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. Key drug control spending in FY 2006 is highlighted by decision unit below:

- **Domestic Enforcement:** The FY 2006 program for Domestic Enforcement totals \$1,282.4 million. DEA administers an aggressive and balanced enforcement program with a multi-jurisdictional approach designed to focus federal resources on illegal drug and chemical traffickers, to disrupt or dismantle organizations that control the illegal drug trade within regions of the United States, and to seize proceeds and assets involved in those illegal activities. DEA accomplishes this by disrupting and dismantling PTOs, as well as OCDETF-designated CPOTs and Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs). Also under this decision unit, DEA maximizes its force multiplier effect by managing the State and Local Task Force program.
- **International Enforcement:** The FY 2006 program for International Enforcement totals \$311.9 million. DEA works with its foreign counterparts to attack the vulnerabilities of major international drug and chemical trafficking organizations at all levels of their operations. DEA eliminates the command and control infrastructures of these organizations by disrupting and dismantling the operations of their supporting organizations that provide raw materials and chemicals, produce and transship illicit drugs, launder narcotics proceeds worldwide, and direct the operations of their surrogates in the United States. One focus of this strategy is the disruption and dismantlement of PTOs on or directly linked to organizations on the department's CPOT list.
- **State and Local Assistance:** The FY 2006 program for State and Local Assistance totals \$80.5 million. DEA provides direct assistance to state and local law enforcement through its State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Training program and its Mobile Enforcement Teams (METs). Also, DEA supports state and local efforts with specialized programs aimed at reducing the demand for and availability of drugs, including marijuana eradication through the Office of Justice Program's (OJP's) Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP).

Currently, one of the most critical, specialized training programs offered by DEA to state and local law enforcement officers is in the area of Clandestine Laboratory Training. With the increase in the number of "small toxic lab" (those that produce less than 10 ounces of methamphetamine per production cycle) seizures throughout the country, there has been a corresponding escalation in the problems confronting state and local agencies that are called to the scene of these laboratories. Often, it is the state and local police who first encounter these small toxic labs and must ensure that they are investigated, dismantled, and disposed of appropriately.

In FY 2004, Congress approved the use of DEA's prior year unobligated balances for the design, construction, and ownership of a clandestine laboratory training facility to continue the support of Clandestine Laboratory training. Since FY 1999, DEA has trained a total of 8,627 state and local law enforcement officers in identifying and processing clandestine laboratories. Teaching others the techniques used to investigate and dismantle "small toxic labs" acts as a force multiplier for DEA.

To also address the recent spread of methamphetamine throughout the United States, DEA's MET program will prioritize deployments and investigations involving methamphetamine crimes, coordinating with DEA's Clan Lab Enforcement Teams as

needed. By making methamphetamine a priority of the MET program, DEA will assist state and local law enforcement agencies with limited resources and experience in dealing with methamphetamine trafficking and the related violent crime and health hazards that accompany it.

- **Diversion Control Fee Account:** The FY 2006 program for the Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA) totals \$201.7 million. DEA administers the mandates of the CSA and the CDTA, ensuring that adequate supplies of controlled substances and chemicals are available to meet legitimate domestic medical, scientific, industrial, and export needs, while preventing, detecting, and eliminating diversion of these substances into illicit traffic. Specifically, DEA provides regulatory guidance and support to over one million legitimate handlers of controlled substances and chemicals. Keeping legitimate importers, exporters, manufacturers, retailers and practitioners compliant with CSA and CDTA regulations contributes significantly toward the reduction in the diversion of controlled substances and chemicals.

In 2004, DEA joined ONDCP and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in launching a comprehensive, multi-faceted *Prescription Drug Strategy* that focuses on all areas of concern and all sources of diversion. The *Prescription Drug Strategy* was updated in 2005 and emphasizes the importance of state-level Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs) in detecting and deterring the diversion of prescription controlled substances. PDMPs assist states in identifying diversion trends as they emerge. State PDMPs collect prescription information electronically from pharmacies and analyze it. These data are then provided to state agencies to assist in the identification of “doctor shoppers” and over-prescribers, which can result in effective investigations.

DEA’s goal is to work with all interested parties to identify the best means available to facilitate the establishment or enhancement of PDMPs to ensure that prescription data pertaining to controlled substances is collected from the largest possible segment of pharmacies and other dispensers in the most cost-effective manner. A concerted effort is being made by the Integrating Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute, in cooperation with state agencies and the DEA, to develop a technological solution that will facilitate information sharing between state PDMPs. In addition, the National Alliance of Model State Drug Laws worked with several states and the DEA to develop a *Model Interstate Agreement* for the Sharing of Information among state PDMPs.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 Request totals \$1,948.6 million and 9,173 FTE. This represents a net increase of \$72.0 million over the FY 2006 enacted level and a net decrease of 91 FTE below the FY 2006 enacted level. Significant program changes include:

- **Drug Flow Prevention:** This initiative adds 10 positions (including 6 Special Agents and 1 Intelligence Analyst) and \$12.8 million to implement an innovative, multi-agency strategy, designed to significantly disrupt the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between the source zones and the United States by attacking vulnerabilities in the supply, transportation systems, and financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations. This initiative includes two components:
 - **Foreign-deployed Advisory Support Teams (FAST):** \$7.5 million in non-personnel resources to establish permanent funding for DEA FAST programs operating in Afghanistan and to create an additional FAST program in the Western Hemisphere.
 - **Operation *Panama Express*:** 10 positions (including 6 Special Agents and 1 Intelligence Analyst) and \$5.3 million (including \$1.1 million in non-personnel funding) to enhance DEA's enforcement operations overseas, through the expansion of Operation *Panama Express*.
- **Intelligence and National Security Requirements:** This initiative includes 57 positions (including 1 Special Agent and 42 Intelligence Analysts) and \$12.0 million (including \$2.9 million in non-personnel funding) to enhance DEA's ability to target and focus its Human Intelligence resources on national security issues and to establish a set of procedures that will facilitate information sharing with the Intelligence Community (IC) and other law enforcement agencies. This initiative includes the following:
 - **Create a National Security Intelligence Section:** 20 positions (including 1 Special Agent and 9 Intelligence Analysts) and \$4.0 million (including \$1.7 million in non-personnel funding) to create a National Security Intelligence Section (NN) within DEA's Intelligence Program. These positions will exclusively conduct the operational responsibilities of the National Security Intelligence Section in order to ensure separation of NN and law enforcement functions. The objective of the NN will be to maximize DEA's contribution to national security, while protecting the primacy of its law enforcement mission.
 - **Collection Request Management System (CRMS):** 37 positions (including 33 Intelligence Analysts) and \$7.0 million (including \$250,000 in non-personnel funding) to develop and maintain a CRMS to elicit information in response to customer needs in a structured way that maximizes the application of collection capabilities against priority and informational requirements. The system refines requests for information, validates the requests, tasks them for action, and provides feedback to the requestor and evaluations to the collector. DEA's CRMS will provide the nexus for satisfying internal DEA customer requests for intelligence information, as well as intelligence requirements from the law enforcement community, the IC, and other information sharing partners. The CRMS will serve as the primary interface, and liaison, for the dissemination and reception of intelligence information with the IC and DEA's law enforcement component.

- **Reports officer:** \$1.0 million in non-personnel funding for DEA's Reports officer Program. This program reviews DEA reporting, and develops reports based on information that responds to IC collection requests. In accordance with the General Counterdrug Intelligence Plan (GCIP) recommendation, DEA and the Central Intelligence Agency DCI Crime and Narcotics Center (CNC) created a pilot Reports officer function at DEA that produces sanitized reports of current drug-related investigative information to be shared with the IC. The pilot program, which began on June 1, 2004, has proven to be very beneficial to the IC. From June 1, 2004, through May 31, 2005, DEA disseminated 917 reports directly to the IC under this program. As a result, DEA and CNC formalized the program in March 2005. Additional resources are needed to increase the number of Reports officers and enable continuation of the program in FY 2007 and beyond.

- **Intelligence Support for Diversion Investigations:** This initiative includes 33 positions, 17 FTE, and \$3.4 million to fully provide the intelligence support needed for diversion investigations. This is the second year request of the FY 2006 Diversion Intelligence Initiative. Intelligence must drive enforcement efforts if DEA is to maximize its impact against those individuals and organizations that divert controlled substances. Currently, DEA does not have Intelligence Analyst positions dedicated to support diversion investigations.

If DEA is to fully and effectively commit to aggressively pursuing criminal prosecution of individuals and organizations that divert controlled substances, dedicated Intelligence Analysts, who have the training and experience to effectively and efficiently research, analyze, synthesize, and disseminate information, are needed. For FY 2006, DEA identified a need for 67 Intelligence Analysts for its field offices. On average, this would provide one Intelligence Analyst position to support every Diversion Group and Tactical Diversion Squad, which is approximately the same Intelligence Analyst support provided to Special Agent Enforcement Groups.

To ensure adequate time to properly recruit, hire, and train new Intelligence Analysts, DEA spread its request for the 67 positions over two fiscal years. The 33 positions in this request are the second half of DEA's overall request, and it will complete the Diversion Intelligence Initiative which will begin in FY 2006.

- **Mobile Enforcement Teams (MET) Program:** The budget incorporates a reduction in the MET program, which would provide a savings of \$30.2 million (including \$3.4 million in non-personnel funding) and 151 positions (including 132 Special Agents). MET teams are currently deployed on a temporary basis to assist state and local law enforcement in areas that have been overrun with drug-related violent crime. To better support DEA's mission and fund higher priority initiatives, DEA proposes to reduce the size of the MET program. With this reduction DEA will have 83 positions (including 80 Special Agents), and \$20.6 million in resources (including \$4.0 million in non-personnel funding) available to support the MET program. The remaining MET resources will prioritize investigations involving methamphetamine.

- **Demand Reduction Program:** The budget incorporates a reduction of \$9.3 million and 40 positions (including 31 Special Agents) in the Demand Reduction Program to increase DEA's focus on the supply side of drug enforcement. DEA officially established the Demand Reduction Program in 1986 and presently has Demand Reduction Program personnel in each of its 21 Field Divisions nationwide. Currently, the Demand Reduction Program is less than one percent of DEA's budget. Reducing the number of dedicated Demand Reduction Program positions will enable DEA to focus its efforts mainly on the core competency mission – supply reduction. However, DEA Special Agents will continue to participate in demand reduction activities on a collateral duty basis whenever possible.
- **Regional Enforcement Teams (RET) Program:** The budget incorporates a reduction of \$9.0 million (including \$2.1 million in non-personnel funding) and 34 positions (including 23 Special Agents) by eliminating DEA's RET Program. The RET Program was created in 1999 in response to the threat posed by crime syndicates that maintained established networks of compartmentalized cells to conduct their drug trafficking operations in the United States. In reaction to law enforcement pressure in major metropolitan areas, these drug syndicates began to establish regional command and control centers and transshipment points in smaller, nontraditional trafficking locations across the United States. The RET program was established to enable DEA to provide an immediate, flexible law enforcement response to this problem.

In FY 2005, DEA reprogrammed a significant number of RET positions to higher priority duties to better fulfill the mission of focusing on higher level domestic priority targets. The increase of Special Agents throughout DEA's offices since the RET program's inception has made this reorganization possible. To better support DEA's mission and fund higher priority initiatives, DEA proposes to eliminate the RET program to further enable DEA to focus its efforts towards disrupting or dismantling Priority Targets.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- Program performance is drawn from DEA's FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and DOJ's FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). The chart below includes conclusions from DEA's 2003 PART assessment: scores on program purpose and design, strategic planning, program management, and program results are synthesized into an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of GPRA targets and achievements from the GPRA documents listed above. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented indicate how program performance is being monitored.
- The 2003 PART assessment concluded that DEA had made progress in achieving its performance goals and had made other significant progress, including: revising budget submissions to track performance; developing appropriate long-term and annual measures; revising the strategic plan to encompass all of DEA's programs; and implementing targeting

and reporting systems to enable DEA headquarters to review the allocation of investigative resources. DEA was assigned an overall rating of “Adequate.”

- DEA accomplishes its general goal to reduce drug availability by working to disrupt or dismantle Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and non-CPOT related Priority targets. During FY 2005, DEA disrupted (including disruptions pending dismantlement) and dismantled 176 International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and 598 International and Domestic Priority Targets not related to CPOT targets.

Drug Enforcement Administration				
PART Review				
Last Year Reviewed		2003	Rating Received	Adequate
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:		
Purpose.....	100	DEA has made progress toward its performance goals and has made significant progress on revising its budget submission to track performance: developing appropriate long term and annual performance measures; and revising the strategic plan to encompass a focus that encompasses all of DEAs programs.		
Planning.....	88			
Management.....	83			
Results.....	26			
Selected Measures of Performance				
Selected Output Measures			FY 2005 Target *	FY 2005 Achieved
■	Contribution to DOJ's Goal to reduce the availability of drugs in the U.S.		NA	*
Selected Output Measures			Target *	Achieved
■	Number of active International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets disrupted * or dismantled		49	176
■	Number of active International and Domestic Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets disrupted * or dismantled		354	598

* includes disruptions pending dismantlement

Discussion

- Targeting the financial infrastructures of major drug trafficking organizations and members of the financial community who facilitate the laundering of their proceeds is a vital component of DEA’s overall strategy. In FY 2005, DEA established a five-year plan with annual targets through FY 2009 to meet the challenge of crippling drug cartels so that they are unable to reconstitute their operations with new leadership. To accomplish this goal, DEA planned to increase its drug and asset seizures through new domestic and international seizure strategies until annual seizures of drug profits totaled \$3 billion. In FY 2005, the first year under this plan, DEA exceeded its goal of \$1 billion in seizures by 90 percent. In response to this success, DEA has increased its FY 2006 milestone from \$1.5 billion to \$2.5 billion.
- While drug seizure data are readily available, it does not capture the impact of disrupted or dismantled Priority Targets on drug availability. In an effort to evaluate DEA’s impact on drug availability, DEA piloted the *Significant Investigation Impact Measurement System* (SIIMS) in FYs 2004 and 2005. SIIMS is a system designed to assess the impact that the disruption or dismantlement of major drug trafficking organizations has on a wide range of

variables such as drug availability, crime statistics, and other quality-of-life factors. Under SIIMS, DEA collects and analyzes comprehensive enforcement, public health and social service statistics before the takedown of the targeted organization and for six months after the takedown.

The first SIIMS assessment addressed *Operation Candy Box*, which targeted a significant drug trafficking organization based in Canada that transported MDMA to cities across the United States. The SIIMS assessment, completed in February 2005, identified the following results and changes in various national data sets associated with the takedown of the organization targeted in *Operation Candy Box*:

- Nationwide, the average price of MDMA increased by 13 percent from the six month period before the takedown to the six month period after.
- Nationwide, there was an immediate 10 percent decrease in the purity of seized MDMA tablets to a level lower than any annual purity since 1996.
- Nationwide, there was a 44 percent decrease in the number of MDMA tablets seized from the six month period before the takedown to the six month period after.
- In FY 2005, DEA continued to experience significant success in dismantling both Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets and Priority Targets not related to CPOT targets. DEA's objective is to dismantle organizations so that reestablishment of the same criminal organization is impossible. DEA exceeded its FY 2005 targets for the number of Priority Targets dismantled by 114 percent.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005 Final	2006 Enacted	2007 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$33.531	\$32.519	\$77.943
Interdiction	-	-	23.732
Investigations	398.442	318.894	450.584
Law Enforcement Research	-	-	5.789
Prevention	-	-	2.208
Prosecution	121.566	131.776	145.795
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$553.539	\$483.189	\$706.051
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Investigations:			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	\$11.194	\$11.323	\$11.518
Drug Enforcement Administration	190.336	196.216	199.529
Federal Bureau of Investigation	135.447	136.748	138.559
HIDTA	-	-	207.594
Immigration and Customs Enforcement ^{/1}	33.487	-	-
Internal Revenue Service ^{/1}	54.393	-	-
OCDETF Fusion Center	0.101	0.101	3.307
U.S. Coast Guard ^{/1}	0.605	-	-
U.S. Marshals Service	6.411	7.025	8.545
Prosecution:			
Criminal Division	2.932	2.703	2.731
Tax Division	0.972	0.984	0.992
U.S. Attorneys	117.662	128.089	133.276
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$553.540	\$483.189	\$706.051

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	-	-	-
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$553.540	\$483.189	\$706.051
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Note: FY 2007 is the first year that HIDTA will operate out of DOJ with funding provided through the OCDETF account. HIDTA resources in the amount of \$207.6 million have been included in the FY 2007 Drug Resources by Function; however, the actual distribution is indeterminate given an anticipated review of the HIDTA Program by DOJ in FY 2007.

^{/1} ICDE FY 2006 and FY 2007 funding for DHS and Treasury is included as part of their direct appropriations.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program was established in 1982 as a multi-agency partnership among federal, state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors, working side by side, to identify, disrupt and dismantle sophisticated national and international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. OCDETF combines the resources and expertise of its member federal agencies – Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Coast Guard – in cooperation with the Department of Justice Criminal Division, the Tax Division, the 94 U.S. Attorneys’ offices, and state and local law enforcement.
- The OCDETF Program identifies, disrupts and dismantles major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises – from the foreign-based suppliers, to the domestic transportation and smuggling systems, to the regional and local distribution networks and the financial operations. OCDETF’s attack on all the related components of these major trafficking organizations not only will disrupt the drug market, resulting in a reduction in the drug supply, but also will bolster law enforcement efforts in the fight against those terrorist groups supported by the drug trade.
- The following major program initiatives are a focus for the OCDETF Program:
 - **The Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List**—a unified agency list of the international “command and control” drug trafficking and money laundering targets—is a major priority for the OCDETF Program. The vast majority (85 percent) of the 708 open investigations linked to the FY 2006 CPOT targets are currently OCDETF investigations.
 - **Regional Priority Organization Targets:** As part of the strategic planning process, each of the OCDETF regions identified regional priority organization targets (RPOTs) representing the most significant drug and money laundering organizations threatening the region. Currently, 319 RPOTs have been identified and have become targets of active OCDETF investigations.

In July of 2002, OCDETF mandated the inclusion of a financial investigation, aimed at identifying and destroying the financial systems that support drug organizations, in every OCDETF investigation. OCDETF also has placed greater emphasis on the tracking and seizure of organizational assets. OCDETF participants are directed to seriously pursue financial charges and convictions against individuals who finance the drug trade or who participate in the transport and laundering of illicit drug proceeds.

OCDETF originally was formed as part of a task force approach against sophisticated criminal organizations, with prosecutors and law enforcement personnel working side-by-side in the same location. As part of its return to its original mission, OCDETF has

encouraged the development of co-located OCDETF task forces in key cities around the country, which not only aggressively target the highest-level trafficking organizations but also function as a central point of contact for OCDETF agents and prosecutors nationwide, gathering intelligence and disseminating leads throughout the neighboring areas. These task forces are now operating in New York, Houston, Boston and Atlanta.

OCDETF management is continuing to examine the allocation of both new and existing program resources to ensure those resources align with the drug threat and to reward performance consistent with Program goals.

Department of Justice

- **DEA** is the agency most actively involved in the OCDETF Program with a participation rate in investigations that has exceeded 80 percent almost every year. DEA is the only federal agency in OCDETF that has drug law enforcement as its sole responsibility. The agency's vast experience in this field, its knowledge of international drug rings, its relationship with foreign law enforcement entities, and its working relationships with state and local authorities all have made the DEA essential to OCDETF.
- **FBI** brings to OCDETF its extensive expertise in the investigation of traditional organized crime and white collar/financial crimes. The FBI uses its skills to gather and analyze intelligence data and to undertake sophisticated electronic surveillance.
- **USMS** is the specialist agency responsible for the apprehension of OCDETF fugitives. Fugitives are typically repeat offenders who flee apprehension only to continue their criminal enterprise elsewhere. Their arrest by the USMS immediately makes the community in which they were hiding and operating a safer place to live. The USMS is responsible for apprehension of approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF fugitives.
- **ATF** agents focus on major drug traffickers who have violated laws related to the illegal trafficking and misuse of firearms, arson and explosives. A significant portion of today's violent crime is directly associated with the distribution of drugs by sophisticated drug trafficking organizations. Indeed, firearms often serve as a form of payment for drugs and, together with explosives and arson, are used as tools of drug organizations for purposes of intimidation, enforcement and retaliation against their own members, rival organizations, or the community in general.
- **United States Attorneys'** early involvement in the development of case strategy is key to the success of OCDETF investigations and prosecutions. Experienced OCDETF attorneys are able to coordinate investigative efforts more efficiently and minimize the risk of legal challenges, because of their familiarity with the intricacies of drug trafficking investigations. Their involvement ensures that the prosecutions are well prepared, comprehensively charged, and expertly handled.
- **The Criminal Division's Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO)** offers direct operational support to U.S. Attorneys offices as it reviews all applications for electronic

surveillance and assists agents and attorneys by providing guidance on the justification for and development of such applications. Prompt, thorough processing of time-sensitive Title III applications is crucial to the success of coordinated, nationwide investigations, which are Title-III intensive.

- **The Criminal Division's Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Section (NDDS) and Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Sections** also provide assistance to and/or participate directly in OCDETF prosecutions when they have available resources from their direct appropriation and are requested to do so by the United States Attorneys' offices. With the increasing complexity and scope of OCDETF cases, senior attorneys are called upon with greater frequency to assist in the supervision and prosecution of OCDETF cases. NDDS attorneys, in particular, play a critical role in supporting and coordinating nationwide investigations through their work with the DEA's Special Operations Division (SOD). In FY 2003, OCDETF obtained funding to support a squad of NDDS attorneys who are dispatched to U.S. Attorneys' offices across the country to assist in drafting wiretap applications and assisting with wiretap investigations.
- **OCDETF created the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC)** to enhance overall capacity to engage in intelligence driven law enforcement; an essential component of the OCDETF Program. The OFC, which will become fully operational during FY 2006, is a comprehensive data center containing all drug and related financial intelligence information from six OCDETF-member investigative agencies and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. The OFC conducts cross-agency integration and analysis of drug and related financial data to create comprehensive intelligence pictures of targeted organizations, including those identified as CPOTs and regional priority targets, and to pass actionable leads through the multi-agency Special Operations Division (SOD) to OCDETF participants in the field, ultimately resulting in the development of coordinated, multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering networks.
- **The Tax Division** provides nationwide review and coordination of all tax charges in OCDETF cases, as well as assistance in OCDETF money laundering investigations. Tax Division attorneys communicate frequently with regional IRS Coordinators to remain aware of new developments and they maintain a clearinghouse of legal and investigative materials and information available to OCDETF personnel.

Department of the Treasury

- **IRS** special agents work to dismantle and disrupt major narcotics and narcotics money laundering organizations by applying their unique financial investigative skills to investigate all aspects of the individual/organization's illegal activities. The IRS uses the tax code, money laundering statutes, and asset seizure/forfeiture laws to thoroughly investigate the financial operations of the organizations. With the globalization of the U.S. economy and the increasing use of electronic funds transfers, investigations of these organizations have become more international in scope.

Department of Homeland Security:

- **ICE** participation is vital to the success of OCDETF. First, virtually all of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations – including, in particular, those on the CPOT List – are populated by criminal aliens. ICE agents, therefore, contribute immigration expertise and valuable intelligence that can be utilized to ensure the arrest and prosecution of significant alien targets, particularly during the pendency of a multi-jurisdictional investigation. Second, ICE personnel are valuable assets in regional, national, and international drug and money laundering investigations. Their automated systems are extremely sophisticated in targeting and tracking the transportation of illicit drugs into the United States and these agents have the capability to target certain high-risk commercial containers for intensive inspection.
- **The United States Coast Guard (USCG)** primarily focused on drug interdiction and has found itself in a unique position to support the work of OCDETF. The USCG Coordinator in each of the coastal OCDETF regions is the maritime expert for OCDETF and provides valuable intelligence and guidance on cases with maritime connections and implications. USCG Coordinators also serve as valuable liaisons with the military services and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System.
- **State and Local Law Enforcement:** State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF investigations. State and local participation significantly expands the available resource base and broadens the choice of venue for prosecution. OCDETF has received assistance from more than 70,000 state and local officers nationwide.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program

- In FY 2007, resources for the HIDTA Program will be administered by the Department of Justice. The HIDTA Program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy's reauthorization, P.L. 105-277, to coordinate the drug control efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement entities in critical regions most adversely affected by drug trafficking. The HIDTA Program's move to the Department of Justice will enable the HIDTAs to target the drug trade in a strategic manner that complements the OCDETF Program, and that preserves the HIDTA program's strongest elements, such as intelligence sharing and fostering coordination among state and local law enforcement.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

2006 Program

- The FY 2006 OCDETF budget totals \$483.2 million. The FY 2006 funding is to be used to reimburse participating agencies and components for their investigative and prosecutorial efforts toward disrupting and dismantling the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. Specific activities include:

- **Investigations:** This decision unit includes \$351.4 million and 2,425 FTE to reimburse the following participating agencies: DEA, FBI, U.S. Marshals Service, and ATF. Also included are the reimbursable resources that support the intelligence activities of DEA and FBI.
- **Prosecutions:** This decision unit includes \$131.8 million and 1,091 FTE to reimburse the U.S. Attorneys, Criminal Division, and Tax Division for their investigative support and prosecutorial efforts in OCDETF cases.

2007 Request

- The FY 2007 Request totals \$706.1 million, which includes \$498.5 million for OCDETF and \$207.6 million in HIDTA resources. This is a net increase of \$222.9 million over the FY 2006 enacted level with rescissions.
- The FY 2007 budget directly supports efforts to reduce the threat of illegal drugs by disrupting and dismantling major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations.
- The net increase of \$222.9 million is comprised of the following: net base adjustments of \$15.3 million; and \$207.6 million to establish the HIDTA program in the Department of Justice. Notable changes are highlighted below:
 - OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC): \$3.2 million realignment. FY 2007 OCDETF seeks to realign intelligence funds to establish base funds to pay the OFC's facilities and minimal operating costs. These funds are being redirected from other DEA and FBI intelligence activities and OCDETF training funds. The OFC is the highest priority for the OCDETF Program and these funds will ensure the OFC can operate beyond FY 2006.
 - HIDTA Resources: +\$207.6 million. FY 2007 is proposed to be the first year that the HIDTA Program will operate out of the Department of Justice, with funding provided through the OCDETF account. The overall HIDTA funding level is \$207.6 million. The Department of Justice will reformulate strategically the HIDTA Program to operate within FY 2007 funding levels and to target the drug trade in a manner which complements the OCDETF Program and leverages the HIDTA Program's strengths, such as intelligence sharing and its strong ties to state and local law enforcement.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on OCDETF'S Program accomplishments is drawn from the FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan and the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). The OCDETF program has not been reviewed under the Administration's PART process. The chart below includes a comparison of GPRA targets and achievements. The outcome-oriented measures and selected output measures presented therein indicate how program performance is being monitored.

- OCDETF monitors performance in two program areas: investigations and prosecutions. With respect to investigations, OCDETF tracks the percent of investigations linked to the CPOT list and the number of CPOT-linked organizations dismantled or disrupted. With respect to prosecutions, OCDETF measures the number of and percent of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOTs.
- The OCDETF Program continues to refine its outcome-oriented measures to accurately capture the program's impact on the nation's drug supply.

OCDETF		
PART Review		
Last FY Reviewed: Not Reviewed		
Selected Measures of Performance		
Selected Output Measures	FY 2005 Target *	FY 2005 Achieved
■ Percent of aggregate domestic drug supply related to dismantled/disrupted CPOT-linked organizations	-	-
■ Number of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOT*	350	351
■ Percent of convicted OCDETF defendants connected to CPOT*	0.06	5%
Selected Output Measures	Target *	Achieved
■ Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOTs.**	-	18%
■ Number of CPOT-linked organizations dismantled/disrupted***	151	249

* Although the OCDETF Program exceeds the target number of CPOT-linked convictions, the percentage is slightly less than estimated because the total number of OCDETF defendants convicted in FY 2005 was much greater than originally projected.

** Newly established measure that more accurately reflects the performance of the OCDETF Program. There was no FY 2005 target set for this measure.

*** This represents CPOT-linked organizations disrupted/dismantled pursuant to OCDETF investigations. The Department of Justice reported in the FY 2005 PAR an additional 76 CPOT-linked organizations dismantled/disrupted as a result of non-OCDETF investigations.

Discussion

- Since 2002, DOJ's drug enforcement strategy has refocused the OCDETF Program on identifying, disrupting and dismantling major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of those enterprises. The command and control organizations on the Attorney General's CPOT List are a top priority for the OCDETF Program. Approximately 74 percent of all investigations linked to FY 2005 CPOT List targets are OCDETF investigations.
- As a direct result of OCDETF's efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the supply chain, regionally, nationally, and internationally, the total number of OCDETF cases initiated increased by 16 percent (880 to 1,021 investigations) between FY 2004 and FY 2005.
- OCDETF participating agencies strive to identify links to RPOTs, whose drug trafficking activities have a significant impact on the particular drug threats facing one or more of the

nine OCDETF regions, and, ultimately, to one of the international command and control networks identified as a CPOT.

- OCDETF's commitment to pursuing priority targets is evident from the steady increase in the percentage of cases linked to these targets. During FY 2005, 18 percent of OCDETF's active investigations -- or 403 cases -- were linked to a CPOT, while 19 percent—or 420 cases—were linked to RPOTs. These figures reflect an increase over the percentage of active investigations in these categories in both FYs 2003 and 2004.
- OCDETF also reports increased success in asset seizures and indictments containing forfeiture counts. A growing percentage of investigations are resulting in the seizure of assets and in charges calling for the forfeiture of assets and proceeds. Data reported in the Department of Justice Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS) as of September 30, 2005, showed that during FY 2005, OCDETF seizures tracked were at 123 percent of FY 2004 seizures, and 184 percent of FY 2003 seizures. Moreover, more than 25 percent of FY 2005 indictments contained forfeiture counts, compared to only 22 percent in FY 2003.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	2005	2006	2007
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$31.083	\$29.538	\$4.935
State and Local	185.840	188.166	174.562
Treatment	64.132	19.744	69.186
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$281.055	\$237.448	\$248.683
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program ^{1/}	-	\$4.936	\$10.713
Drug Courts Program	39.466	9.872	69.186
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	24.666	24.681	-
Felony Arrestee Drug Use Reporting	0.300	-	-
Methamphetamine Cleanup (DEA) ^{/1}	19.733	19.745	40.084
Methamphetamine Misc. State and Local Projects ^{/1}	32.121	43.033	-
Prescription Drug Monitoring	9.866	7.404	9.919
Regional Information Sharing System	39.466	39.719	39.676
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	24.666	9.872	-
Southwest Border Prosecution	29.599	29.617	29.757
Weed and Seed Program	61.172	48.569	49.348
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$281.055	\$237.448	\$248.683

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	75	75	75
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget	\$ 1,915.105	\$ 1,644.423	\$ 906.452
Drug Resources Percentage	14.68%	14.44%	27.43%

^{1/}These two program are budgeted within the COPS program, however for display purposes the FY 2007 Budget Summary has included them in OJP Resource Summary.

II. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 established the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). OJP supports collaboration of law enforcement at all levels in building and enhancing networks across the criminal justice system to function more effectively. Within OJP's overall

program structure, there are specific resources dedicated to aid in the fight against drugs in support of the national drug strategy. Activities at OJP include:

- Support of a variety of prevention programs, which discourage the first-time use of controlled substances and encourage those who have begun to use illicit drugs to cease their use. These activities include programs that promote effective prevention efforts to parents, schools and community groups and assistance to state, local and tribal criminal justice agencies;
- Provide financial and technical assistance to traditional law enforcement organizations and agencies whose primary purpose is to investigate, arrest, prosecute or incarcerate drug offenders, or otherwise reduce the supply of illegal drugs; as well as those activities associated with the incarceration and monitoring of drug offenders; and
- Provide programming support to encourage/assist regular users of controlled substances to become drug-free through coerced abstinence drug testing, counseling services, in-patient and out-patient care, research into effective treatment modalities, and research into effective treatment modalities.

III. BUDGET SUMMARY

- The FY 2006 drug control budget totals \$237.5 million, which includes:
 - **Drug Prevention Activities:** \$29.5 million. This funding includes resources for the following activities: providing information to promote effective prevention efforts to parents, schools and community groups; and providing assistance to state and local law enforcement.
 - **State and Local Assistance:** \$188.2 million. Program funding includes support of state and local law enforcement entities or activities that assist state and local law enforcement efforts to investigate, arrest, prosecute, incarcerate drug offenders, or otherwise reduce the supply of illegal drugs.
 - **Treatment:** \$19.7 million. Funding includes resources to support criminal justice drug testing, treatment and intervention activities.

2007 Request

- The total drug control budget request for FY 2007 is \$248.7 million, a net increase of \$11.2 million over the FY 2006 enacted level. The FY 2007 request includes the following enhancements:
 - **Drug Court Program (+\$59.3 million):** The Drug Court Program provides alternatives to incarceration by using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior with a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs. The long-term direction of the Drug Court Program is

shifting from an emphasis on creating new drug courts to improving state and local capacity to enhance and sustain existing ones. In furthering this goal, the program will direct requested funding toward capacity expansion efforts.

- **Domestic Cannabis Eradication Grant Program (+\$5.8 million):** The only nationwide program that exclusively targets marijuana, the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP) increases efforts to halt the spread of marijuana cultivation in the United States through eradication campaigns and suppression programs. DCE/SP provides financial assistance for operations, training, and guidance to over 100 State and local law enforcement agencies. Marijuana continues to be the most widely used and readily available drug in the United States and it is the only major drug of abuse grown within U.S. borders. Funding will be used to support existing Letters of Agreement and fund requirements resulting from the redirection of resources away from counterdrug operations by other participating federal agencies.
- **Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (+\$2.5 million).** The purpose of the program is to enhance the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data. The program focuses on providing help for states that want to establish a prescription drug monitoring program. However, resources also will be available to states with existing programs. Program objectives include: building a data collection and analysis system at the state level; enhancing existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data; facilitating the exchange of collected prescription data between states; and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative.

The additional funding requested in FY 2007 will support 24 planning and enhancement grants that will be provided to 24 states. These awards will help states plan or implement a prescription drug monitoring program by establishing a data collection and analysis system; developing skills to analyze and use collected data; facilitating the exchange of information and prescription data among states; and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs.

- **Methamphetamine Cleanup (+\$20.3 million):** This program provides funding to state and local law enforcement for the proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs and initiates container programs, including funding for training, technical assistance, and the purchase of equipment to adequately remove and store hazardous waste. Although funded under COPS, this cleanup program is administered by DEA.
- **Southwest Border Prosecution (+\$0.1 million):** This program provides funding for local prosecutor offices in the four border states: (1) California, (2) New Mexico, (3) Arizona, and (4) Texas along the Southwest Border for the costs incurred of processing, detaining, and prosecuting drug and other cases referred from federal arrests or federal investigations. The program also protects against foreign threats by supporting costs associated with targeting resources in a border area with significantly more vulnerability than many other areas in the continental United States.

- The proposal includes an overall reduction of \$77.6 million and includes reductions to the following programs, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Regional Information Sharing System, State and local methamphetamine projects and the Weed and Seed Program.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Summary

- This section on program accomplishments is drawn from the OJP FY 2007 Budget Request and Performance Plan, and the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). The charts below present the 2002 PART assessment scores based on the program purpose, strategic planning, management, and results achieved. The scores determine an overall rating of the program's effectiveness. Also included is a comparison of FY 2005 targets and actual achievements from the FY 2005 PAR. The outcome measures and selected output measures presented indicate both Drug Court and RSAT program performance and how they are being monitored.
- The Drug Courts program received an overall PART rating of "Results Not Demonstrated" due in part to annual performance measures that focus on outputs (the number of drug courts) instead of the effectiveness of the courts. The PART review has not been updated since the initial assessment but will be updated in 2006.
- The RSAT program received an overall PART rating of "Results Not Demonstrated" due in part to annual performance measures that focus on outputs (the number of offenders treated) instead of the effectiveness of the treatment toward reducing recidivism. The PART review has not been updated since the initial assessment but will be updated in 2006.

Drug Courts

Drug Courts			
PART Review			
Last Year Reviewed		2002 Rating Received	Results Not Demonstrated
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:	
Purpose.....	100	The program is generally well-managed but faces challenges in developing outcome-oriented measures focusing on post-program recidivism.	
Planning.....	57		
Management.....	82		
Results.....	53		
Selected Measures of Performance			
Selected Outcome Measures		FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Achieved
■	Percent of participants who remain arrest free	80%	*
Selected Output Measures		Target	Achieved
■	Total number of drug courts (cumulative)	620	656

Discussion

- As noted in the chart above, the total number of drug courts in FY 2005 exceeded the target of 620 drug courts by 36 for a total of 656 drug courts.
- OMB's recommendation to improve performance reporting is pending completion.
- In June 2006, BJA will be able to collect data and report program results through enhancements to OJP's Grants Management System.
- OJP is currently funding through the NIJ, a multiyear, longitudinal study, which will study recidivism of drug court graduates. Results will be available in 2008.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program

RSAT				
PART Review				
Last Year Reviewed		2002	Rating Received	Results Not Demonstrated
Evaluation Area	Score	Review Highlights Below:		
Purpose.....	60	The program is generally well-managed but faces challenges in developing outcome-oriented measures focusing on the effectiveness of treatment on post-program recidivism.		
Planning.....	71			
Management.....	56			
Results.....	20			
Selected Measures of Performance				
Selected Outcome Measures			FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Achieved
■	Of the offenders that complete the program, the number who have remained arrest free for 1 year following release from aftercare (See notes)*		-	-
Selected Output Measures			Target	Achieved
■	Number of participants **		12,500	**

* New measure developed in 2005.

** Previously titled "Number of offenders treated for substance abuse annually."

OJP has also developed the following RSAT measure, "Percent of participants completing the program who remain arrest free during supervised aftercare program" OJP's outcome measure will be determined in 2006 during OMB PART Assessment update for the RSAT program.

Discussion

- Beginning with FY 2003, at least 10 percent of the total state allocation is to be made available to local correctional and detention facilities (provided such facilities exist) for either residential substance abuse treatment programs or jail-based substance abuse treatment programs. These jail-based treatment programs have shorter treatment periods and lower costs than prison-based treatment programs (3 months vs. 6-12 months).
- OJP developed a new measure addressing the percent of participants completing the program who remain arrest free following supervised aftercare programs. This new measure was implemented beginning in FY 2005.

- OMB's recommendation to develop a simplified model for estimating grantees enrollment and treatment costs was completed in September 2005.